EXHIBIT G to DECLARATION OF JAMES HENRY BARTOLOMEI III

December 6, 2023 hearing transcript

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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RAFAEL MARCHANTE, : Case No.: 23-CV-8864

Plaintiff, :

v. :

REUTERS AMERICA LLC, et al. , : New York, New York

Defendant. : December 6, 2023

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DALE E. HO

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff: JAMES HENRY BARTOLOMEI, III PA

BY: James H. Bartolomei, Esq.

809 West Third Street Little Rock, AR 72201

For Plaintiff: CERA LLP

BY: Pamela A. Markert, Esq.

595 Market Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

For Plaintiff: BRYAN DANIEL HOBEN

1112 Main Street Peekskill, NY 10566

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; Transcript produced by transcription service.

1		APPEARANCES CONTINUED
2		
3	For Defendant:	BALLARD SPAHR LLP
4		BY: Thomas Byrne Sullivan, Esq. Catherine Seibel, Esq. 1675 Broadway - 19th Floor
5		1675 Broadway - 19th Floor New York, NY 10019
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon. This
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     is Nicole Morales, Judge Ho's Courtroom Deputy. I'm
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     just checking in to see who just entered the
     conference.
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                Hello?
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                MS. MARKERT: Hi, this is Pamela Markert
     on behalf of plaintiff, Rafael Marchante.
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 8
                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Hello. I also see
 9
     another.
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                MR. HOBEN: Yeah, you also have Bryan
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     Hoben on behalf of plaintiffs as well.
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                THE DEPUTY CLERK: Afternoon to you both.
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                MS. MARKERT: Our colleague, James
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     Bartolomei, will be joining, and he will be speaking
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     on behalf of plaintiffs.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Awesome. Thank you so
17
     much. Do you know if Solomon Cera will be joining?
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                MS. MARKERT: He will not.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Not, okay. Thank you
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     so much.
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                Good afternoon. I see two people just
22
     entered the conference. Just checking in to see who
23
     has come in.
24
                MR. SULLIVAN: Hi. Good afternoon.
25
     name is Thomas Sullivan, Ballard Spahr LLP, for the
         AMM TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE - 631.334.1445
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      defendants.
                 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Good afternoon. This is
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     James Bartolomei, and I am counsel for plaintiff,
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     Rafael Marchante.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon to you
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     both.
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                 Mr. Sullivan, do you know if Ms.
 8
     Catherine Seibel will be joining?
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                 MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, I believe she also
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     intends to join.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. Just wanted to
     make sure. Thank you so much.
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                 MR. SULLIVAN: You're welcome.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon. I'm
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     just checking to see who just entered the
     conference.
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                 Hello?
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                 MS. SEIBEL: Hi, this is Catherine
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     Seibel, counsel for the defendants, on behalf of
     Ballard Spahr.
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21
                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Hi, good afternoon.
                                                          Ι
22
     believe that is everyone. As long as you're all
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     ready, I can bring the judge into the conference.
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                 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Ma'am, are there any
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     other lawyers that have -- represent the plaintiffs
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     that have -- in a waiting room, or --
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                THE DEPUTY CLERK: Somebody just popped
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     out but came back on.
                MS. MARKERT: Yes. In an attempt to mute
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     myself, I actually permanently muted myself and had
     to dial back in.
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 7
                Jim, both Bryan and I are on, on behalf
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     of the plaintiffs, with you.
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                THE DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. So we're all
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     ready then?
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                MR. SULLIVAN: Yes. There's no one else
     from the defendants. Defendants are ready. Thank
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13
     you.
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                THE DEPUTY CLERK: Okay. Great. All
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     right. Just give me a moment.
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                 The judge has entered the conference, so
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     we can begin. The Honorable Dale E. Ho presiding in
18
     the matter of Marchante v. Reuters America, LLC, et
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     al; Docket Number: 23-cv-8864.
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                 Counsel, can you please state your names
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     for the record, starting with the plaintiffs.
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                MR. BARTOLOMEI: Good afternoon, Your
23
              This is James Bartolomei from the Duncan
24
     firm, and I represent Rafael Marchante.
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                MS. MARKERT: Pamela Markert from Cera,
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LLP, and I also represent plaintiff, Rafael
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     Marchante.
                 MR. HOBEN: This is Bryan Hoben from
 3
     Hoben law, and I also represent plaintiff, Rafael
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     Marchante.
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                 MR. SULLIVAN: Good afternoon, Your
 7
             This is Thomas Sullivan, Ballard Spahr, LLP
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     on behalf of the defendants.
                 MS. SEIBEL: Good afternoon. This is
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     Catherine Seibel, also Ballard Spahr, also on behalf
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     of the defendants.
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                 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, this is a
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     reminder that this is a public proceeding. Members
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     of the public and press can access the proceeding
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     with a public dial-in number. Please be aware that
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      just as if you were physically present in the
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     courtroom, you are prohibited from recording,
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     rebroadcasting or disseminating any recording of
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     court proceedings, including this one.
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                 Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Good afternoon, and thank
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     you, everyone, for joining this teleconference.
23
                 We're here on defendant's motion to stay
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     discovery pending resolution of their motion to
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      dismiss, which hasn't been fully briefed yet. I
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want to hear from the parties, and I think the way
I'd like to proceed is, I'd like to first start with
the plaintiffs to give me a very quick overview of
the case and what discovery it is that you're
seeking.

And then maybe I'll come to the defendants after that, and you can say whatever you want in response to the plaintiffs in terms of their overview of the case. And tell me why you think a stay of discovery would be appropriate. And then I'll probably come back to the plaintiffs after that, and I'll have questions for each of you along the way. And if there's anything else you want to address after we've gone through all that, then I'll give you an opportunity to do so.

One housekeeping matter before we get going. We don't have a court reporter, but this is being recorded so that if anyone wants a transcript later, you can have a court reporter transcribe it. But one thing that's helpful in that process is if folks could always say their name when they start speaking, that'll make it a lot easier to produce a clean transcript. That is, unless I say your name first when inviting you to speak, in which case, I think the transcript will be perfectly clear.

So with that, why don't we get started.

And I don't know who's going to want to speak for the plaintiffs. So this is one of those occasions where it would be nice to say your name before you start speaking. But why don't I start with counsel for the plaintiff, and just give me a quick overview of the case and a sense of the kind of discovery that you're seeking.

MR. BARTOLOMEI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's a pleasure to be before your court. This is James Bartolomei, and I'll be speaking on behalf of the plaintiffs today.

To start with Your Honor's first request, this case is, you know, very simply, a copyright infringement case for U.S. copyright infringement claims for conduct solely in the United States against two U.S. Reuters defendants.

My client, Rafael Marchante, is an award-winning professional photographer that has been -- he was a wire service photographer for over 20 years. He provided services to Reuters starting first, I believe, in Spain. He spent a number of years in Morocco. He spent a number of years in Portugal. Spent some time in the Middle East, Africa. And captured roughly 20,000 photographs

during that time period. One of the good things in this case is that he owns the copyright to each of these photos, so that element of copyright infringement is not in dispute.

Sometime in late 2020, because of COVID -- and when I use the term "Reuters," I'll try to be specific, but generally he had a freelance royalty agreement, which provided that Reuters had basically three requirements throughout the entirety of his time of service, which started in 2002 and ended in 2020.

So during that time period, Reuters was required to pay him royalties, basically 25% of the net sales of any photographs that he captured. They were required to pay him on time, they were required to pay him in full, and they were required to provide him backup statements during that time.

So during the entire 20-year period, despite asking, he was never ever provided royalty statements. And one of the challenges when you're working for a big media conglomerate like Reuters is if you rock the boat and you do too many things and ask too many questions, they're going to get rid of you.

And in any event, when he was terminated,

he began suspecting that he had not been paid his royalty payments, partly because he never even had a copy of the royalty statements that were required to be provided. So roughly, I don't know, six or seven times after asking, he had sent a termination notice to Reuters. Sometime -- I'm talking about Reuters, Spain -- sometime in April of 2021, notifying them that he was terminating the royalty agreement. And eventually, during the next two years, he determined that they had materially and essentially breached this royalty agreement, which effectively terminates Reuters' license.

And to be specific, Reuters created this royalty agreement. They're the ones -- I believe discovery would show that somebody within their UK office -- because it's written in English -- in the United Kingdom office, perhaps drafted this royalty agreement. It's written in English, and that the royalty agreement was really meant to compensate him for the sale of the -- the after-sale of these photographs, which, over a 20-year period, he wasn't making that much money. He was probably making about 3- or 4,000 U.S. dollars at most at any given time.

And this was an agreement that was meant

to compensate him for that. So he sent notice of termination. Reuters -- I think counsel out of Poland went back and forth and communicated with him. And eventually Reuters' response was, it's not terminated, the contract is still valid, we still have a license to your photographs.

It wasn't until he decided sometime this past summer to engage counsel in the United States to say, listen, I've got this issue with Reuters.

They are exploiting my photographs in the United States. We've got hundreds and hundreds of licenses that were sold to U.S. entities in New York. And, invariably, they're committing copyright infringement. They're exploiting my photographs, and they no longer have a valid license.

So here we are, we filed suit, I believe, on October 9 of this year. Two days later, Reuters filed, in response to that suit, our suit here in the U.S., their own case in Spain, through a Reuters entity. That's sort of the high level overview.

We've got 20,000 photographs at issue. All of them are subject to copyright infringement claims here in the U.S. There's a sister statute, as Your Honor may know, the copyright management information violations under the DMCA, which plaintiff is also

making claims for.

And so the Court knows by and large, both parties, including plaintiffs, have the lion's share of documents that will prove on its face that Reuters materially breached this agreement.

Now, the real question comes down to what exactly else is out there in the universe of discovery. So I think there's really two buckets of categories of discovery, one of which is all going to be in the time period for infringements in the U.S. And the rest basically is some e-mails, some royalty payments, which we have all the backup statements for, and communications internally between Reuters' witnesses that are probably all based in either the U.K. or Poland or the United States for that matter.

So there's actually very little to do with Spain in terms of the buckets of evidence required in this case to allow discovery to proceed, of which the only real witness that we think is germane to any of those issues is our client, Mr. Marchante. And aside from that, we think that discovery is not overly complex. This is, I hate to call it a garden variety copyright infringement case. The only wrinkle here is that there's a

question of the materiality of the breach of the licensing agreement, which is a fact question. And there's also -- I would submit as an affirmative defense that's really never appropriate to be raised on the motion to submit level.

So, invariably, plaintiff does not believe that there's really that much discovery to be done. And we suggested six months in the proposed scheduling order, which Reuters agreed to, but truth be told, we could probably do it in less time if we had to.

And, you know, with that, Your Honor, I'll take any questions or -- that's all I have on that.

THE COURT: Okay. I think I understand your views and have at least a sense now of what discovery is going to be involved in this case. I'm sure I'm going to have questions for you later.

But why don't I turn to counsel for the defendants. And I don't know if it'll be Mr.

Sullivan or Ms. Seibel, but I'll invite you to also give a brief overview of the case to the extent that you want to, but I'm most interested in why you think a stay of discovery would be appropriate right now.

MR. SULLIVAN: And, Your Honor, this is Mr. Sullivan, and I'll be addressing this for the defendants.

First, on the background of the case and the discovery required, this is fundamentally a case about Spanish issues. While the plaintiff has chosen to sue two Reuters American entities, he himself is a Spanish citizen. He took the majority of the photographs in either Spain, Portugal or Morocco. His relationship was with Reuters Spanish affiliate, not either of the American affiliates.

And the major factual issues in the case are going to concern how those royalties were paid that plaintiff's counsel addressed, and his contract relationship with Reuters, which was with Reuters Spanish entity.

So while we agree that with respect to electronic discovery, Reuters, in order to facilitate and make this case go forward more easily, you know, is not going to stand on distinctions between the various Reuters corporate entities. The witnesses in this case are almost exclusively going to be in Spain. The plaintiff is in Spain. The photo editors who assigned the plaintiff to various photo assignments were in

Spain. The editorial operations manager, who both calculated the royalties and paid them, is in Spain. That is the locus of this action.

The fundamental question here is, under Spanish law, did the plaintiff have the ability to terminate the contract because a material breach occurred, and did he follow the required procedures to terminate the contract if he determined there was a material breach? All of that really comes down to questions of what Spanish law allows, and the communications that he made to Reuters Spanish affiliate. That's whom the termination letter was sent to.

So in our view, the focus of this case really is on Spain. You know, as the plaintiff's counsel has said, it will be a straightforward discovery process. As he acknowledged, they've requested a longer than usual discovery period in this case, longer than under this Court's sample discovery order. And even if the discovery would involve entities other than Spain, like the U.K., as they mentioned, that too calls for this case to be heard in Spain. It's much closer jurisdiction, much closer geographically than the United States.

So that's our view on the scope of discovery. Unless the Court has questions on that, I can go into the motion itself.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine, and we can. Just one quick question. I thought I understood from Mr. Bartolomei, and maybe I misunderstood, that the length of the requested discovery period in the case management plan wasn't something that the plaintiffs thought was necessary. That that was something that the parties came to an agreement on, but the plaintiffs thought they could get it done in, you know, a more standard four months or so.

Is that wrong? Do you have a different view as to how long discovery in the case should take?

MR. SULLIVAN: I think in our view, there are potential complications in -- when doing interpretation of the witnesses, getting the witnesses here or traveling there, or figuring out the logistics of that. But no, my point was simply that plaintiffs had agreed to that extended discovery period, so they were not suggesting that it was a shorter period of time. It was also not in our initiative that the discovery period had been

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     longer. I had suggested shorter deadlines
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     originally.
                THE COURT: I understand. Okay. Thank
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     you, Mr. Sullivan.
                Let's turn to the motion first.
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                MR. BARTOLOMEI: Your Honor, may I also
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     respond to your question regarding the six-month
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     issue?
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                THE COURT: Is that Mr. Bartolomei?
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                MR. BARTOLOMEI: It is. I'm sorry, Mr.
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     Bartolomei.
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                 THE COURT: Sure. But briefly, please,
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     because I want to let Mr. Sullivan -- I want to get
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     to the motion.
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                MR. BARTOLOMEI: No, understood. And
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     typically, under the Court's model order, four
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     months is generally relatively short. So plaintiff
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     would not oppose or object to reducing it to four
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     months if we had to.
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                THE COURT: Oh, was that -- okay.
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                Is that it, Mr. Bartolomei?
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                MR. BARTOLOMEI: Yes. Correct, yes.
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                THE COURT: Understood.
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                Mr. Sullivan, turning back to you.
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                MR. SULLIVAN: Thank you -- excuse me.
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Thank you, Your Honor.

I wanted to start by just discussing the sort of procedural issues that the plaintiff raised in his opposition letter yesterday.

First of all, we believe this is properly raised by a discovery letter. A motion to stay discovery is effectively a motion for a protective order under Rule 26. And Local Rule 37.2 requires a motion under Rule 26 to be brought by a request for an informal discovery conference like this one.

Second, this is not a motion for reconsideration of any order previously issued by the Court. There was prior letter briefing in this case, as plaintiffs allege, but that letter briefing was on two other topics. Our request for an extension of time to answer and for a bifurcated briefing schedule on our motion to dismiss. We did not seek a stay in that briefing, and the Court didn't order that there was to be no stay.

In the memo endorsement, granting that letter motion in part, the Court apprised the parties that pendency of any motion to dismiss does not generally provide cause to stay discovery.

We're not arguing here that every motion to dismiss requires a stay of discovery, but rather the

specific circumstances here justify it.

And then finally, on the meet and confer requirement, the fact that plaintiffs disagree with our reason for seeking a stay doesn't mean that we failed to meet and confer. We did, and we simply reached an impasse where it's appropriate to bring it before the Court.

On the motion itself, we believe good cause exists for a stay, as outlined in our letter.

First of all, as the Second Circuit held in the *TransUnion* case, because the lack of a stay here would effectively moot the purpose of our forum non conveniens, as well as our comity portions of our motion, we believe it's appropriate to receive a stay here.

If the case proceeds, the defendants would lose the benefit of that motion because they'd be forced to litigate in a forum they believe is inconvenient, and that the case should be more appropriately held in Spain. It would defeat the purpose of the motions.

On the three factors; first, on discovery, we've discussed that a bit already, but we believe that discoveries sought here will be broad and burdensome. Fundamentally, this is a case

about Spain and what happened there. Royalties were calculated and paid in Spain, and the witnesses involved in that are Spanish.

In addition, in discussing whether any breach was material, the parties are necessarily going to need to conduct discovery into other ways in which the plaintiff is compensated. For example, under the freelancer agreement, he also received assignment fees. Those were also paid in Spain.

And plaintiff's counsel, in discussing the background of the case, acknowledged that he intends to seek additional areas of discovery, such as the drafting and creation of the royalty agreement itself, which would also be burdensome and likely involve some privilege issues that this party would have to litigate.

At the end of the day here on discovery issues, Reuters Spain was the counterparty, and the party to whom the termination letter was addressed. And discovery will necessarily involve issues involving Reuters Spain that are based in Spain.

On the second factor, the strength of the motion, I think it's clear from a read of our motion that it is potentially dispositive. If it was granted on any of the three grounds, this case would

end in its entirety or on the comity ground, it would be stayed in its entirety pending disposition of the Spanish action. And it, at the very least, appears not to be unfounded in the law. That's the standard in the three cases cited in our letter, the Alafa View, Integrated Systems & Power, and NIV cases. Plaintiff cites a different standard in the Kaplan case, that a strong showing that plaintiff's claim is unmeritorious.

That standard, as Kaplan cites, comes from the Hong Leong Financial Limited v. Pinnacle Performance case; that's 297 F.R.D. 69. It's from this District in 2013, Judge Gorenstein. And in that case, Judge Gorenstein acknowledged that courts in the Second Circuit have, "often stated that a stay of discovery is appropriate where a motion does not appear to be without foundation in law."

While Judge Gorenstein disagreed with that and used the strong showing standard instead, he acknowledged that he was imposing a different standard than other judges in this court have done.

And even under plaintiff's preferred formulation, we've met that showing here. Plaintiff cites other arguments they believe we could have raised but don't actually address the arguments

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made. They largely, simply state the conclusion that they think they're not sufficient.

On the question they raise about a declaration that a Spanish court could adjudicate U.S. copyright claims, they cite no case law in support of the proposition that such a declaration is required, and the law is actually to the contrary. For example, earlier this year, a judge of this court rejected an argument that a Portuguese court was not an adequate forum because U.S. courts had exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. copyright That's Paulo versus Agence France-Presse, claims. 2023 Westlaw 2707201 S.D.N.Y., March 30, 2023. Plaintiff's counsel are familiar with that case. Two of them litigated it, so they're familiar with the idea that that is simply not the law in the Southern District that U.S. copyright claims need to be litigated to the intellectual property basis, not whether U.S. law explicitly could be litigated in a foreign jurisdiction.

The other thing I want to say about Kaplan is that it's a very, very different case from this one. In Kaplan, because of various procedural wrangling, the plaintiff had been waiting 14 years for discovery, an extended delay, much more extended

than the several months we're talking about here.

There have been numerous prior rulings on the sufficiency of the pleadings where the Court had found they were sufficient. And in that case, the defendants were seeking a stay, not while a motion to dismiss in that case was pending, but while there was a motion to dismiss pending in a sister case where some of the discovery wouldn't be overlapping. So none of those factors are existent here.

Third and last, on the unfair prejudice factor, there would be no unfair prejudice if a temporary stay is put in place while the Court considers the motion. If granted, as I noted before, the motion will dispose of the entire case. Therefore, it will not substantially or unduly delay, but rather avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

This motion, based on the currently existing briefing schedule will be briefed by the end of January. So less than two months from now, and less than two months from when the motion was filed. That's not a very long period of time. Plaintiff waited nearly two years to file any claims after he says he was aware of them. So a two-month delay is not substantial based on that.

And the number of remaining arguments they make in their opposition brief on this issue, on the prejudice issue, don't discuss why a stay would be prejudicial. Instead, they discuss why they believe Spain is not a convenient forum. But that is not the test here. It's whether a stay is prejudicial while the motion is pending.

On the specific factors, while plaintiff makes accusations about forum shopping, the freelancer agreement states that the Spanish court in Barcelona is an appropriate forum for disputes arising out of the contract. It's where all the parties intended for any dispute to be heard. Plaintiff has chosen to bring a U.S. copyright claim here. While that's the jurisdictional provision, the agreement is not exclusive, he can hardly argue that it's a surprise to be hauled into Spanish court based on the contract.

Plaintiff has not substantiated his claim. He is unable to hire Spanish counsel. To our knowledge, he was previously represented by Portuguese counsel in this dispute, and he's obviously been able to hire American counsel here. To the extent an inability to hire counsel goes to a forum non conveniens analysis, the Second Circuit

has also rejected that as being a determinative factor. It's just one factor in the analysis; and that's in the $Murray\ v.\ BBC$ case.

So for all of these reasons and the reasons stated in our letter, we believe a stay would be appropriate here to allow the Court time to rule on the party's motion -- or the defendant's motion, avoid unnecessary duplicative effort, and we do not believe it would be prejudicial to the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sullivan.

Well, one question about the burden of discovery. The sense I get from you is that all of the key witnesses are in Spain. The plaintiffs, in their letter opposing your motion for a stay, say that all of the documents that are at issue here are readily accessible here.

And do you agree with that? Do you disagree with that?

MR. SULLIVAN: So they may not be physically in the United States. They may be in Spanish servers or, based on the way Reuters sort of structures its businesses, they may actually be in even a third country. But as plaintiffs represent, we are not intending to force them to do subpoena

practice or letters rogatory to obtain those documents.

To the extent the greater Thompson

Reuters Company has those documents, we will produce
them as if they were documents held by Reuters U.S.
entities.

THE COURT: So the documents -- sorry, go ahead, Mr. Sullivan.

MR. SULLIVAN: With respect to -- so, yes, that's what I was trying to say. Sorry.

THE COURT: The documents can be accessed here from the United States. There's no, at least as far as we know right now, physical document collection that has to occur abroad.

MR. SULLIVAN: That's correct. There is one category of documents on some of the assignment fees just because of how far back we go, and we raised this with plaintiff in our conference in advance of this conference. You know, it's possible some of the assignment fee documents are not available electronically. We have not found some of them yet. So if there are paper documents, they would exist in Spain. I don't know if they exist or not, but those would be the paper documents that occur to me that could exist and would be in a

Spanish office somewhere.

THE COURT: Okay, but the witnesses are abroad, in Spain?

MR. SULLIVAN: The witnesses are abroad. Mr. Marchante's supervisors at various times are in Spain, as is the person who calculated the royalty payments and made sure it actually got paid.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate that and your clear explanation of your position.

I'd like to come back to Mr. Bartolomei for the plaintiff. And the question I want to pose to you is what prejudice your client will suffer if we have a relatively short period of a stay in discovery? The motion will be fully briefed in a little over a month, and I can't make any promises on my end for as to how quickly I will resolve it. But assuming that I could resolve it in a reasonably expeditious time, what's the harm to your client waiting for the starting gun for a couple of months, maybe three months before the start of discovery, particularly in light of the fact that you've been aware of the conduct underlying the complaint for a few years at this point?

MR. BARTOLOMEI: So there's a lot to

unpack of what Mr. Sullivan previously mentioned. But I'll focus on what the Court has asked.

The prejudice is one, the case in Spain filed against Mr. Marchante, which we're not Spanish lawyers, is such that this is a tactical advantage in which they had equally as much time knowing that this issue was pending.

And given the fact that if this is meant to give Reuters a head start in Spain, to potentially try and go adjudicate something where plaintiff does not have the means to fully litigate this issue in Spain will effectively allow Reuters to unfairly control this litigation. Because the fact is, Mr. Marchante hasn't even been served in Spain, and the burden for him to go litigate --

So to correct a few misstatements by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Marchante lives almost nine hours by train from where this court is located, which is effectively, roughly --

THE COURT: If I may, Mr. Bartolomei, and I want to allow you to address that. But leave aside the -- I know it's kind of hard to do that, given that it is the reality, but just leaving aside for a moment the other case that's happening, and just the question of -- and I know that the motion

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is based on forum non conveniens, but is that the
     only harm to your client, I guess, is what I'm
     trying to get at. Is there something else that is
     problematic from your perspective, other than that
     delaying the start of discovery would prejudice your
     client in some way?
                MR. BARTOLOMEI: No, Your Honor. I mean,
     at the end of the day, prejudice in and of itself is
     not the end all be all when it comes to the Court's
     discretionary power to grant a stay or not grant a
     stay.
                So to the extent that several months is
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     something that the Court is contemplating, then my
     client will live with it. I mean, that's just the
     reality.
                THE COURT: Okay. I understand.
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     you. And please, I interrupted you, so I want to
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     allow you to continue with the next point that you
     wanted to make.
                Mr. Bartolomei, did you hear me?
                Mr. Bartolomei?
                MS. MARKERT: Your Honor, this is Pamela
23
     Markert, also on behalf of the plaintiffs. I'm not
24
     sure what happened.
                MR. BARTOLOMEI: Your Honor, I'm back on.
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1 I don't know why the call dropped. 2 THE COURT: Oh, no worries. MR. BARTOLOMEI: I apologize. 3 4 THE COURT: No, it's not your fault. 5 I had said that I had interrupted you. You wanted to make some more points about, I guess, your 6 position that the defendants are forum shopping and 7 8 what disadvantage that would put your client at to 9 litigate in Spain, I think is where you left off. 10 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Yeah. What I would 11 suggest is that the fact that they've filed a 12 second -- when I say "they," Reuters Spain, not even 13 one of these U.S. Reuters defendants, which they 14 could have easily done that if they believed that 15 they were trying to adjudicate their rights. But 16 putting that aside, filing the second lawsuit in 17 Spain would give them a leg up on plowing forward 18 with that litigation to the detriment of being 19 effectively stuck in the mud here. 20 And I'm sure Your Honor is well aware 21 from the way this game is played, is that if a 22 defendant can stay or stop or pause or delay a case, 23 and there's plenty of case law, you know, that will 24 be put before Your Honor in terms of the prejudice

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suffered, including the Paulo case, including the

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Wave case that's cited -- Wave Studio case that's cited in the defendant's motion to dismiss, that we could be talking about years before this issue --

back to Spain, right now all a stay is going to do is give Reuters an advantage in Spain to try to proceed while my client, who has limited means and was not required to put forth all sorts of affidavits in a response to a discovery dispute letter to say, listen, I'm going to be starting behind the eight ball. My case was filed first.

We're not getting this moving.

I mean, at the end of the day, Your

Honor, the docket and getting on his trial calendar
is our number one goal as a plaintiff always. And I
know the Court was very respectful that, with all
the best intentions, we could see a ruling in six,
nine months, even a year. I know the Court doesn't
have any control over that. And fully respectful
that you have a very busy docket with thousands of
cases.

THE COURT: Well, again, I don't want to make promises on the precise timing in which I can rule on the motion. I haven't seen the opposition yet, and I know I have to weigh the strength of the

motion as one of the factors here. And that's a little bit difficult given that I only have one side's take on it at this point. But I feel reasonably confident in telling you that it's not going to be a year before you get an opinion.

And I guess, Mr. Bartolomei, are you aware of any case law in which the prejudice asserted by the plaintiff in opposition to a motion for discovery was the possibility of forum shopping that another case might get ahead of the one before the Court where the discovery stay is sought?

MR. BARTOLOMEI: Not offhand, but I don't know that case law is going to speak to just the optics of -- plaintiff files a case here in the U.S., and literally 48 hours later, Reuters decides, with all the infinite resources that they practically have, a company that's probably worth \$60 billion-market cap, could go file suit two days later in Spain.

So I'm happy to provide the Court that additional supplemental case law to the extent it exists. But this feels like it's gamesmanship at its best and meant to gain a tactical advantage to harm plaintiff, where he's just going to be scrambling to try to defend himself on what is

1 effectively a declaratory relief action in Spain. 2 THE COURT: Your client hasn't been 3 served in Spain yet; is that right? 4 MR. BARTOLOMEI: No. That's correct. 5 And my understanding is that the Spanish courts, 6 having talked to Spanish counsel, you know, because we anticipate that we would put forth the legal 7 8 standard in Spain, which defendants -- I know the Court hasn't had a chance to look at defendant's 9 10 motion, but one of the things that we've anticipated 11 is that we're going to have to rely on Spanish 12 counsel. 13 And our understanding that the court 14 system there has been on strike off and on, and one 15 of the quorum nonfactors is, can a litigant get a 16 fair shake at moving his case through that country's 17 court system? And the fact is, is here we are two 18 months later, and he hasn't even been served. 19 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Bartolomei, that 20 suggests to me that if I can resolve the motion to 21 dismiss expeditiously, that it's unlikely that the 22 Spanish case, in the event I were, say, to deny the 23 motion, that the Spanish case would get ahead of 24 this one. 25 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Probably not. But I'm

not entirely familiar with the timing in terms of, let's just say hypothetically, my client is served tomorrow, and if he's got to respond within 30 days or whatever, I don't know that. I have to rely on Spanish counsel -- but I don't want to speak out of turn -- but, you know, the fact is that there is going to be a tactical advantage time wise if we're left having to litigate on both fronts.

And I think there's actually a more impractical, more important issue here is that, without the benefit of a fulsome response by plaintiff, one of the plaintiff's positions is that the Spanish court is not competent to hear all the claims at issue here. It may be competent to hear the materiality, the breach of contract and termination issue, but, you know, the fact remains is that there is nothing in defendant's moving papers, either in their motion to stay, or their motion to dismiss that speaks to that issue that the Spanish court is even competent to hear U.S. copyright infringement claims other than, oh, Spain has copyright laws.

That's just not enough. That's not enough to just put one conclusory line in there.

And, you know, at the end of the day, defendant's

motion is weak. It's not substantiated because the Spanish court can't hear all the claims there.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bartolomei, I'll take whatever arguments that you want to make on the merits of the motion to dismiss at the time that you file your opposition.

But one thing that you said just confused me a little bit. I thought this was a contract rather than a copyright issue. Am I misunderstanding something?

MR. BARTOLOMEI: So the underlying premise, if we back up, plaintiff has pled in his complaints that there is copyright infringement in the U.S. against these Reuters defendants because they do not have a valid license, therefore, it is infringement.

This is not a breach of contract case, but the underlying premise to reach infringement is to make a determination that there is a fact question for a jury to decide that a breach occurred, that plaintiff was justifying and terminating it -- of terminating this license, and that, therefore, at that point in time in which the termination is effective, and it's our position that it happened somewhere between April 21 and when this

lawsuit was filed, and that's going to be one of the things that Your Honor may have to determine.

Defendants make much hay out of all the conduct that happened prior to the termination.

But the crux of the argument is that

Reuters is going to admit that they didn't pay this
guy for a lion's share of the contract. They're
going to admit that they never gave the guy royalty
payments during the term of the contract. So the
whole premise of copyright infringement is premise
that defendants don't have a valid license, and that
is an affirmative defense that they have to -that's a fact question. It's not appropriate for a
motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for clarifying. I appreciate that. And I apologize for my confusion.

I just want to clarify one other thing. I asked Mr. Sullivan if he agreed with the characterization that the documents are accessible from the United States, but the witnesses are in Spain, and I just want to see if there's consensus on that.

Is that your take on discovery as well, that the document collection and review and

production can all occur here in the United States, but any actual discovery with respect to live witnesses would have to take place in Spain?

MR. BARTOLOMEI: No, plaintiffs do not agree with that characterization. The fact is that almost nothing from the documents that I have in my possession -- I just looked at some this morning -- not a single payment for royalties was made from a Spanish entity or a Spanish bank account. It all came from the United Kingdom. In fact, all the transmittals either came from Reuters' employees in London or Reuters' employees in Lisbon, in Portugal. Not even Spain, which is several -- probably 10 hours away by train.

So at the end of the day, there are no witnesses that are germane to the payment of royalties.

Now, one thing Mr. Sullivan also mentioned is the issue of assignment fees.

Assignment fees -- maybe I'm missing something here.

The assignment fees, which are the daily payments,

100 euros or whatever they're paying Mr. Marchante
to go take the photographs, which was just a flat
rate to go take the photographs, that is not even a
piece of evidence that's at issue here as it relates

to the breach. There is no claims related to those assignment fees. So that is an absolute red herring. It's irrelevant whether those were paid from Spain or elsewhere.

And the fact of the matter is that Mr.

Marchante didn't even live in Spain for more than
half of the time during his 20-year tenure. So to
suggest that there are Spanish photo assignments
that gave him -- or photo editors that gave him
assignments wherever he was in the world at the time
is wholly irrelevant to whether they paid him
royalties.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Bartolomei,
I'm sorry, my question, and I may have led you
astray, in which case I apologize. I'm just trying
to get a sense for where the witnesses are. So Mr.
Sullivan says that they're in Spain. You say
they're not. Where do you think the witnesses are
that are relevant to this case?

MR. BARTOLOMEI: So plaintiff's position is that the only relevant witnesses in this entire case is in -- that's in Spain is Mr. Marchante.

Determination witnesses, all the communications came from some lawyer in Poland. All the royalty payments came from witnesses that were based in the

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U.K. All the infringement activity and any communication between U.K. Reuters, Poland Reuters, U.K. would all probably be in New York, where Reuters has a large presence.
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And as the Court may already be aware,
Reuters isn't challenging personal jurisdiction
here. So by and large, we're talking about a small
universe of electronic documents that can be
accessed here in the United States with witnesses,
Mr. Marchante, which at the end of the day, we will
make him available wherever we have to make him
available. And almost no witnesses from plaintiff's
perspective that will be disclosed in our initial
disclosures, if we get that far today, which we
believe we should, are going to show that there's
any witnesses in Spain.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Bartolomei.

I think I have everything that I need from the parties to resolve the defendant's motion to stay. But I'll just give you an opportunity briefly to raise any other additional points that you want.

We just left off with Mr. Bartolomei, so why don't I go to Mr. Sullivan first.

MR. SULLIVAN: I just wanted to clarify, Your Honor, on the question of why the assignment fees are relevant.

In our view, that goes to whether the breaches were material, if we get to that point, because the assignment fees were, in our view, the most significant portion of the plaintiff's compensation. So it goes to whether the royalty missed payments were actually a material breach, as that term is defined under Spanish law. That's why we think it would be relevant. I mean, even if plaintiff doesn't think it's relevant, we would still be seeking discovery into that area because we think it's relevant to our defense.

THE COURT: I understand. Okay.

Anything else, Mr. Sullivan?

MR. SULLIVAN: No, that's it.

Just on the forum shopping position, we think the forum shopping argument is a red herring because both parties agreed when they drafted this contract that the Spanish court in Barcelona was an appropriate forum. It is strange to hear plaintiffs complain about being sued in a jurisdiction he agreed to be sued in for the claims underlying this dispute.

1 So with that, that's all I have to say. 2 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Bartolomei? 3 4 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Thank you, Your Honor. 5 So obviously, point of contention. Mr. 6 Marchante is well aware that the royalty agreement, and it's really a license, has a forum collection 7 8 clause that is not exclusive. One of the things 9 that Reuters' Spanish lawyers put was that the 10 Spanish court is the exclusive jurisdiction. So 11 there is knowingly misleading information in that 12 suit that if Mr. Sullivan and counsel here in the 13 U.S. are going to rely on that, I would suggest that 14 they take a hard look, that there's really no merit 15 to that argument. 16 But the more practical argument is that 17 Mr. Marchante is not sophisticated. He does not 18 understand the fact that U.S. federal courts have 19 exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. copyright infringement claims. And I know Your Honor does not 20 21 have the benefit of the full briefing, but at the 22 end of the day, to the extent that if we look at the 23 Wave Studio case, that's a case that got filed in 24 New York, went to Singapore for like four years, and 25 now is finally coming back to adjudicate the U.S.

infringement claims.

Mr. Sullivan mentioned the Paulo v.

Agence France-Presse and Getty Images case. That's a case in which I am one of the lead counsel in that case. And what made that case a little bit different is that there was a pending labor dispute in Portugal at the time that related to the ownership of the photograph, about half of the photographs at issue. And that's a good example of a case in which the Portuguese court is going to be asked to determine whether they can hear U.S. copyright infringement claims.

And not to get too far afield, but we believe that the Spanish court is not competent to hear all these claims, and it's not outside the bounds to go file suit in the only and best forum, which is the Southern District of New York for U.S. infringement claims against U.S. defendants.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BARTOLOMEI: And I think that is all for the plaintiffs at this time, unless the Court has any other questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr.

Bortolomei. I don't have any other questions. I really appreciate everyone's time. We'll try to get

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      the motion resolved as expeditiously as possible.
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                 Thank you, all, very much.
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                 MR. BARTOLOMEI: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 MR. SULLIVAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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C E R T I F I C A T EI, Adrienne M. Mignano, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the case of Marchante v. Reuters America LLC, et al; Docket Number: 23CV8864 was prepared using digital transcription software and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Signature Adrienne M. Mignano ADRIENNE M. MIGNANO, RPR Date: December 21, 2023

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